

**HON. EDWARD BATES' POSITION.**  
Correspondence between Judge Bates and the Republican Committee.

St. Louis, March 12, 1860.

HON. EDWARD BATES:—Sir: As you may have learned from the public prints, the Republicans of Missouri met in Convention in this city, Saturday last, to make a declaration of their principles, elect Delegates to the National Republican Convention, and complete a State organization. All this the Convention executed, in a manner wholly satisfactory to its members. It also commended you, by resolution, to the National Republican party as one well worthy to be the standard-bearer of that party in the coming Presidential election. This fact the undersigned have pride and pleasure in communicating to you, knowing that throughout your life you have carried out, as far as a private citizen might, the sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted on Saturday and a copy of which we enclose. But, as you have voluntarily remained in private life for many years, your political opinions are necessarily not as well understood by the Republicans of Missouri. Inasmuch as the Delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention intend to present your name to that body, for its nomination for the Presidency, we are in common with many Republicans, both within and without Missouri, desirous to procure from you an exposition of your views on the engrossing political questions of the time. We hope that, notwithstanding your well known reluctance to appear before the public in the light of a Presidential aspirant, you will not refuse to answer the following interrogatories, which, in our judgment involve all the issues pending between the two political parties of the country:

First—Are you opposed to the Extension of Slavery?

Second—Does the Constitution carry Slavery into the Territories, and, as subsidiary to this, what is the legal effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?

Third—Are you in favor of the Colonization of the Free Black Population?

Fourth—Do you recognize any inequality of rights among the citizens of the United States, and do you hold that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect American citizens at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all their constitutional and legal rights, privileges, and immunities?

Fifth—Are you in favor of the construction of a Railroad, from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the General Government?

Sixth—Are you in favor of the measure known as the Homestead Bill?

Seventh—Are you in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the constitution adopted at Wyandotte?

The foregoing we respectfully submit.

PETER L. FOY, O. D. FIELLY, DR. CHAS. L. BERNARD, STEPHEN HOLLY, WM. KEE, G. W. FIDBACK, HENRY T. BLOW, JOHN M. RICHARDSON, H. B. BRANCH, BART. ABLE, DR. J. B. SITTEN.

St. Louis, March 17, 1860.  
To Mr. Foy Editor of the Democrat, Dr. Bernard, Editor of the Inquirer, and other gentlemen:

SIR:—B. GRANT BROWN, Esq., as President of the Missouri State Convention, which sat in St. Louis on the 10th of this month, has officially made known to me the proceedings of that body, and by them I am enabled to know some of you as Delegates to the Chicago Convention, representing the Republican party of Missouri.

I have received your letter propounding to me certain questions, (seven in number,) which you suppose cover most, if not all of the grounds of controversy in the approaching Presidential election.

With pleasure I will answer your questions. But before doing so, allow me to glance at the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, and the strangeness of the fact, that I, a mere private man, am called upon to make statements and explanations, with a view to take me from the shades of private life, and place me at the head of the Nation. I came to this frontier in my youth, and settled in St. Louis, when it was a village. All my childhood had been spent in Missouri, and during all that time I have followed a profession which left my character and conduct open to the observation of society. And while it has been my constant habit to express my opinions of public measures and men, the people of Missouri, and all parties will bear me witness that I have never obtrusively thrown myself forward in pursuit of official honors. I have held no political office, and sought none, for more than twenty-five years.

Under these circumstances, I confess the gratification which in receiving the recent manifestations of the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens. First, the Opposition members of the Missouri Legislature declared their preference for me as candidate; then followed my nomination by a Convention composed of all the elements of the Opposition in this State; and now the Republicans of Missouri, in their separate Convention, just held in St. Louis, have reaffirmed the nomination and proposed, by their delegates, to present to the National Convention soon to be held at Chicago, as a candidate for the first office in the Nation. These various demonstrations in my own State are doubly gratifying to me, because they afford the strongest proof that my name has been put forward only in a spirit of harmony and peace, and with the hope of preventing all divisions and controversy among those who, for their own safety, and public good, ought to be united in their action.

For all this, deeply grateful, and as far as it concerns me personally, I must declare in simple truth, that if the movement goes farther, and produce no national results, still I am paid and over paid for a life of labor, and for whatever of zealous effort and patient watching I have been able to bestow in support of a line of Governmental policy which I believe to be for the present and permanent good of the country.

And now gentlemen I proceed to answer your questions. Briefly indeed, but fully, plainly, and with all possible frankness, and do this the more willingly because I have received from individuals many letters (too many to be separately answered) and have seen in many public journals, articles making urgent call upon me for such a statement of my views.

1st.—Slavery—its Extension into the Territories.

On this subject in the State and in the Territories I have no new opinion—no opinion formed in relation to the present array of parties. I am coeval with the Missouri question of 1819-20, having been my political life in the midst of that struggle. At that time my position required me to seek all the means of knowledge within my reach, and to study the principles involved with all the powers of my mind, and I arrived at conclusions then, which no subsequent events have induced me to change. The existence of negro slavery in our country had its beginning in the early time of the colonies, and was imposed by the mother country, against the will of most of the colonists. At the time of the revolution, and long after, it was commonly regarded as an evil, temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time; yet, while it continued, a misfortune to the country, socially and politically. This was I taught by those who made our government, and neither the light of modern civilization, nor the discovery of a new system of constitutional law and social philosophy, has enabled me to detect the error of their teachings.

Slavery is a social relation—a domestic institution. Within the States it exists by the local law, and the Federal Government has no control over it there. The Territories, whether acquired by conquest or peaceful purchase, are subject and subordinate—not sovereign, like the States. The Nation is supreme over them, and the National Government has the power to permit or forbid Slavery within them. Entertaining these views, I am opposed to the Extension of Slavery, and in my opinion the spirit and policy of the Government ought to be against its extension.

2d. Does the Constitution carry Slavery into the Territories? With much more show of reason may it be said it carries Slavery into all the States. But it does not carry Slavery anywhere; it only acts upon it where it finds it established by the local law. In connection with this point, I am asked to state my views of the "Dred Scott case," and what was really determined by the Supreme Court in that case. It is my opinion, carefully considered, that the Court determined one single point of law only, that is, that Scott, the Plaintiff, being a negro of African descent (not necessarily a Slave) could not be a citizen of Missouri, and, therefore, could not sue in the Federal Court; and that for this reason, and for this alone, the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the cause and no power to give judgment between the parties. The only jurisdiction which the Supreme Court had of the cause was for the purpose of correcting the error of the Circuit Court in assuming the power to decide upon the merits of the case. This power the Supreme Court did exercise, by setting aside the judgment of the Circuit Court upon the merits, and by dismissing the suit without any judgment for or against either party. This is all that the Supreme Court did, and all that it had lawful power to do.

I consider it a great public misfortune that several of the learned judges should have thought that their duty required them to discuss and give opinions upon various questions outside of the case, as the case was actually disposed of by the Court. All such opinions are extrajudicial and of no authority. But besides this, it appears to me, that several of the questions so discussed by the Judges, are political questions, and therefore beyond the cognizance of the Judiciary, and proper only to be considered and disposed of by the Political Departments. If I am right in this, and it seems to me plain, the precedent is most unfortunate, because it may lead to a dangerous conflict of authority among the coordinate branches of the Government.

3d. As to the Colonization of Free Blacks.

For many years, I have been connected with the American Colonization Society, of which the rising young State of Liberia is the first fruit. I consider the object both humane and wise, beneficial alike to the free blacks who emigrate, and to the whites whom they leave behind. But Africa is distant, and presents so many obstacles to rapid settlement, that we cannot indulge hope of drawing off in that direction the growing numbers of our free black population. The tropical regions of America, I think, offer a far better prospect both for us and for them.

4th. As to any inequality of rights among American citizens.

I recognize no distinctions among American citizens, but such as are expressly laid down in the Constitution. And I hold that our Government is bound to protect all the citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights, everywhere, and against all assaults. And as to these rights there is no difference between citizens born and citizens made such by law.

5th. Am I in favor of the construction of a Railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the General Government?

Yes, strongly. I not only believe such a road of vast importance as the means of increasing the population, wealth and power of this Great Valley, but necessary, as the means of national defense and of preserving the Union.

6th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

7th. Am I in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution?

I think that Kansas ought to be admitted without delay, leaving her like all the other States, the sole judge of her own constitution.

8th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

9th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

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11th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

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12th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

13th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

14th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

15th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

16th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

17th. Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead Bill?

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands, as well as possible, from the danger of common trade and speculation—for keeping them for the actual use of the people—and for granting tracts of suitable size, to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

**PORT OF GLASGOW.**

**CAME UP.**

A. B. Chambers, .....	Mar. ....	23
Carrier, McPherson, .....	" .....	24
West Wind, Nelson, .....	" .....	25
Sovereign, Nannon, .....	" .....	26
Isabella, Harrell, .....	" .....	27
Hannibal, Symms, .....	" .....	28
Spread Eagle, LaBarge, .....	" .....	29
Russell, Kinney, .....	" .....	30
Isabella, Keiser, .....	" .....	31
A. McDowell, Edds, .....	" .....	32

**WENT DOWN.**

Asa Wilgus, Hopkins, .....	Mar. ....	23
White Cloud, Conley, .....	" .....	24
Carrier, McPherson, .....	" .....	25
Thos. E. Tutt, Dozier, .....	" .....	26
Florence, Throckmorton, .....	" .....	27
Rowena, Dozier, .....	" .....	28
Southwestern, Porter, .....	" .....	29
Meteor, Draffin, .....	" .....	30

**GLASGOW PRICE CURRENT.**

GLASGOW, March 29, 1860.

HEMP—B ton, .....	\$80 to \$100
WHEAT—B bushel, .....	90 to \$1.25
CORN, .....	40c
OATS, .....	40 to 50c
FLOUR—B barrel, .....	\$6.00 to \$8.00
BRAN—Per 100 lbs, .....	40 to 50c
SHRIMP, .....	\$1.00
COFF—M—Per bushel, .....	30c
APPLES—Dried, .....	\$1.25
Green, .....	50 to 60c
SUGAR—New Orleans, .....	\$4 to 9c
Lard crushed, .....	13c
COFFEE—Rio, .....	24 to 30c
Havana, .....	24 to 30c
Java, .....	24c
SALT—Sack, .....	\$1.65 to 2.00
WHISKY, .....	28 to 30c
LEON—common, .....	28 to 30c
Shigo, .....	3c
NAILES—K—Sack, .....	\$4.75 to 5.00
CANDLES, Box—S, .....	22 to 25c
COFFEE SACK—per bushel, .....	8c
FLAX, .....	75c
EMERALD NEED, .....	\$3.00
BACON—Sides, .....	9c
Hams, .....	9c
SHOULDERS, .....	9c
BARD, .....	9c
SKIN—COON, .....	25c
MILK, .....	50 to 60c
DRY HIDE, .....	10 to 11c
MOLASSES, .....	50 to 60c
Bellcher's S. H., .....	65c
MACKINELL—B barrel, .....	\$9 to \$11
Half barrel, .....	\$5.50 to 6c
Q—B, .....	\$2.75 to 3.25
CASTINGS, .....	5c
OYSTERS—Per dozen, .....	\$6.00
COTTON YARN, .....	12c
TURKISH POTATOES, .....	3 1/2 to 40

**COMMERCIAL.**

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BACON—Sides, .....	9c
Hams, .....	9c
SHOULDERS, .....	9c
BARD, .....	9c
SKIN—COON, .....	25c
MILK, .....	50 to 60c
DRY HIDE, .....	10 to 11c
MOLASSES, .....	50 to 60c
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TURKISH POTATOES, .....	3 1/2 to 40

**Weekly Review of the Saint Louis Produce Market.**

DEMOCRAT OFFICE, Saturday Even., March 24.

The Grocery trade, particularly with those houses which sell to the country, has been large this week, about as much as grocers wanted to do. But for the low water in the Missouri river it would have been much greater. Many merchants from that direction were here, and though prices were very low they declined to buy on account of the low water and consequent high freights. Owing to advices from the East and South, and from Rio, coffee advanced Wednesday, and the range of Rio now is 12 1/2 to 14 1/2, for common to prime. Sugars also advanced, and are now firm here at 6 1/2 to 8c for common to strictly prime. At New Orleans, on the 22d, fully fair was 7 1/2c, and prime to choice 8 1/2c on the levee. Molasses ruled at 28 1/2 to 30c for dark to light. Receipts of Molasses have fallen off from last year but not so largely as at Cincinnati and Louisville, and stocks are large enough. Sugar receipts have increased and sales are good.

The following are receipts this year and last at St. Louis:

	Hds.	Bbls.	Rea.
Sugars, 1859, .....	4,663	32,221	584
Sugars, 1860, .....	26,147	2,459	584

Increase, .....

.....	3,484	dec. 403	dec. 1,881
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Decrease, .....

.....	22,211	Kgs.	6,598
Molasses, 1859, .....	21,458	.....	3,391
Molasses, 1860, .....	.....	.....	.....

Coffee, six, .....

.....	1850	.....	1859
.....	42,346	.....	52,123

Or a falling off of 10,780 lbs.

St. Louis is now the lowest market at which groceries can be purchased, and it is drawing a large trade for other merchandise, in consequence of the low rates at which groceries can be afforded.

The receipts of Flour and Grain have been very large by river and rail this week and last, and prices have given way, not only in consequence of the large receipts, but for want of sufficient shipping facilities, a sufficiency of water &c. City superfine flour closed last at \$5.75, at which it has sold the last few days, while stocks of country flour, from various points, have accumulated as to cause sales of a good article springing up at \$5.65. City extras continue in good demand at high rates, \$8.00 to \$9.00. Wheat has continued to decline for a week or more, with large receipts from various directions. Yet wheat crop prospects are unfavorable; most of the wheat of Chicago, has gone forward, and the stock in store at that city is less than last year by 100,000 bushels. Corn receipts have been very large, but prices kept up remarkably well, so extensive is the lower country which has to be supplied from here. There is an abundance in the country, however. A Chicago paper says: "The corn at present in the country, which will be forwarded to Chicago for shipment, is said to be large enough to give us 250,000 bushels per week until the close of navigation." In Oats there has been but little decline.

All the Provisions markets have been full this week, but sales here were pretty large in the aggregate. There is not much Bacon on the market; so that though the demand is small, were it large it could not be supplied. The inquiry for Lard is good, at 7 1/2 to 10c, for manufacturing to prime tierce. Heavy Pork at \$17 on the levee, and \$17 25 for heavy on board, is firm.

The supplies of Tobacco are less, in consequence of the late opening of the Missouri river and the backward feeling exhibited by shippers. European advices relating to this article are not flattering, and more or less doubt continues to be expressed regarding a foreign requirement. Last year at this time lugs ruled at \$3 60/4 to 75, \$4 67/25, and \$4 61/2 00. Our city manufacturers are now actively engaged, and the better qualities continue in good request, at prices that show a comparatively small decline. Sales this week reach only some 40 hids.

Hemp, for the same reason, has come forward slowly, with the additional cause, besides, of having been retarded by unfavorable rotting weather; but improved prices exhibit the fact that the usual supplies could be readily disposed of. Several of our city factories have not, as yet, entered the market, preferring to remain idle rather than meet the quotations given, with rope at extraneous figures, and a heavy per cent. of extra matter—the cleaning being complained of as much worse than usual. The range of prices on the 16th of March, 1860, was \$10 50/100; at this time \$11 50/125 rules, the new crop quoting at \$11 25/125; poor to good.

**BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.'S COLUMN.**

1860. 1860.

**SPRING.**

**COMMERCIAL.**

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APPLES—Dried, .....	\$1.25
Green, .....	50 to 60c
SUGAR—New Orleans, .....	\$4 to 9c
Lard crushed, .....	13c
COFFEE—Rio, .....	24 to 30c
Havana, .....	24 to 30c
Java, .....	24c
SALT—Sack, .....	\$1.65 to 2.00
WHISKY, .....	28 to 30c
LEON—common, .....	28 to 30c
Shigo, .....	3c
NAILES—K—Sack, .....	\$4.75 to 5.00
CANDLES, Box—S, .....	22 to 25c
COFFEE SACK—per bushel, .....	8c
FLAX, .....	75c
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BACON—Sides, .....	9c
Hams, .....	9c
SHOULDERS, .....	9c
BARD, .....	9c
SKIN—COON, .....	25c
MILK, .....	50 to 60c
DRY HIDE, .....	10 to 11c
MOLASSES, .....	50 to 60c
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CASTINGS, .....	5c
OYSTERS—Per dozen, .....	\$6.00
COTTON YARN, .....	12c
TURKISH POTATOES, .....	3 1/2 to 40

**BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.**

**GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL**

**Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS,**

**Boots and Shoes.**

**HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,**

**CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,**

**CLOTHING,**

**CHINA, GLASS AND GRANITE WARE,**

**Hardware, India Rubber Goods,**

**WE ARE NOW RECEIVING**

**Our immense stock of**

**SPRING GOODS:**

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

**ONE AND ALL,**

**SAVE TIME AND MONEY,**

**—OUR PRICES—**

**LARGE SALES,**

**AND**

**Small Profits,**

**ONE PRICE,**

**and that at the**

**LOWEST LIVING RATES.**

**To trouble to**

**SHOW GOODS.**

**Just Received, a Good Assortment**

**or**

**Negro Cottons,**

**STEPHENS' ADVERTISEMENT.**

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!**

**Thirty-Six Thousand Bottles Sold**